MAINE FARMER
AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.] "Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man." [E. HOLMES, Editor.

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1836.

The Joint Special Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message, as "relates to raising of Silkworms, &c." have taken that subject into consideration and ask leave to

REPORT.

The aid of government in fostering, during their infancy, those arts which shall contribute to its wealth and strength when they shall become mature, is oftentimes necessary; and to bestow it, is always good policy.

The art of growing and manufacturing silk is one of those, which if we mistake not, has in its infancy, always required and always received this aid in countries where it now flourishes, and which has amply refunded the expense and bountifully repaid such parental care by the amount of business and wealth which it has created.

It is a kind of business which requires the exertions and labors of many individuals in order to make up an aggregate sufficiently large to produce a profitable amount. It is the encouragement afforded to the labor of these individuals, which is necessary, in order that by their increase and multiplication, the total of produce when collected together, shall be larger and the profit and benefit more important.

The history of the Silk culture and manufacture is both curious and interesting. From the time when the first eggs of the Silkworm were brought to Europe by two missionaries from the Chinese Empire, concealed in the hollow parts of their canes, to the present moment, we see that in its *first beginnings* it has met with much neglect, if not with opposition; and that the strong arm of the Government in aid to the unconquerable perseverance of individuals, has been absolutely necessary to bring it forward and place it on a basis which would give it stability and permanence.

This probably arises from the fact, that people unacquanted with the business in its details, are exceedingly apt to receive a prejudice against it, from the diminutive and unostentatious appearance which it presents.

The feeding of a lot of small paltry caterpillars with leaves scattered over them by children, women and invalids, does indeed to a stranger seem a *childish if not a ludicrous employment.* But as

"Grains of sand the mountains make,"

So the single thread of the paltry worm is a necessary component of the TEN MILLIONS of dollars worth which are annually imported into the United States from foreign countries.

It may be of use to enter into a brief and rapid detail of the process of cultivating and manufacturing Silk, from the first hatching of the worm to the reeling of it in its raw state.

The first thing necessary for the successful prosecution of the silk culture, is to procure a sufficient quantity of food for the worm. The natural food for the worm is the leaf of the mulberry; to obtain this leaf the tree must be cultivated. The species most in use for this purpose are the white Italian Mulberry and the Chinese Mulberry.

The first kind is most generally in use at the present time. It is obtained either from the seed, from the cuttings, or from the layers.

1. *From the seed.* The white mulberry seed is obtained from Connecticut and from trees further south. In consequence of the people of this and other States having paid attention to the cultivation of this tree for a number of years, they now have them of an age and size sufficiently large to produce fruit, and of course seed in abundance. This seed is collected and deposited for sale at the several seed stores in operation in different parts of the country.

Having obtained the seed, the next operation will be to sow it. To do this successfully, the common operation is, first spade up a flat of good mellow loam, make it light and rich, as you would for the cultivation of carrots and beets. Early in May, or as soon as the ground is sufficiently warm to allow small seeds to vegetate, they may be sowed. Having prepared the ground, sow them in rows or drills as you would the above named seeds. They are generally from 15 to 30 days in coming up; they should be kept clear from weeds, and in the autumn it would be well to cover or strew around them some litter to protect them from frost, as the tender tips of the year old trees are liable to be killed. The trees are generally allowed to stand in their beds in the nursery for two years, although they may be taken up and set out the second spring if necessary. There are various plans of cultivating them after being taken from the nursery. Some set them out in hedges, say a foot apart, so that they may form an excellent fence by the time they are six or eight years old. Others set them out in rows, say eight or ten feet apart in the rows. This plan affords the passage of carts between the rows, and also that the land between them may be cultivated. It also places the trees sufficiently near to prevent their growing so large that it will be necessary to climb them for their leaves.

This tree flourishes well upon any soil that is sufficiently deep for it to plunge its roots down some extent, which it delights to do. A shoal soil with a stiff clay pan, which retains or holds water, is not suitable. A light sandy loam of moderate fertility suits it best, and it is found that the silk made from its leaves when growing in such soil, is much stronger and softer. The number of trees set upon an acre must vary according to the distance of the rows apart, and the distance the trees are placed in the rows.

2. *Cultivation by Cuttings.* This mode of cultivation is by taking pieces of the limbs or twigs, which are cut off any time between the falling of the leaf in autumn and the starting of the leaf in the spring. If these twigs be cut off in the autumn or winter, they should be buried in sand or kept in a situation where they shall not dry up.

In the spring they are put into the soil, which is pressed around them exactly as you put in the cuttings of the currant or the willow. Roots start out and the cuttings become a tree in due course of time. When first set out they should be set in a somewhat shady place, for the full force of the sun might be injurious.

3. *Cultivation by layers.* This is effected by bending down limbs from the trees in summer, and burying a part of them in the ground. The part buried may be kept down by pegs or short stakes; it will then throw out roots and when well rooted, it may be cut from the parent stock and then becomes an independent tree.

AGE WHEN THE TREES MAY BE PICKED.

The leaves should not be picked from the trees during the season in which they were transplanted. It would be better if they could stand three years before being cropped; but they oftentimes are croppep during the second year or season after they have been transferred from the nursery, and even the third year from sowing the seed. Some have adopted the plan of sowing the seed in beds and picking the leaves the succeeding summer, but the leaves are thought not to be so good, as from trees that are older.

DURATION OF THE WHITE MULBERRY.

The white mulberry when planted alone in a favorable situation, will grow to a large size. It is slow of growth and of course of long duration. Some in Europe are known to be be three hundred years old; and there is nothing to lead one to suppose that they will be less durable in this country. In Maine they are found to flourish vigorously, the tips of the limbs only being killed by the winter, in consequence of their growing so late in the season that it does not harden its extremities sufficiently to resist the weather.

The roots however, are never killed by the frost and the stripping them of their leaves seems not to injure them to the degree that such a process would other trees.

CHINESE MULBERRY.

Within a few years past a new species of mulberry has been brought from China to France, called the Chinese mulberry or *Morus multicaulis.* These trees have been multiplied by cuttings to a great extent and are now introduced into almost or quite every State in the Union. They grow thriftily and have a very large succulent leaf.

The experiment in regard to their withstanding our climate is now being tried; but it is not yet certain, though some individual trees have been growing three or four seasons. A dry and moderately fertile soil is found to be better for them than a rich moist one.

MATCHING AND FEEDING.

Having obtained a sufficiency of food for the worm, it will then be time to commence feeding. The eggs of the silk worm should be exposed in some warm situation as soon as the leaves of the mulberry begin to put out and are as large as your

thumb nail. They will soon begin to hatch. The worm at first is quite small, and it will be found advantageous to separate and put those of each day's hatching by themselves. This may be effected in the following manner. Take a sheet of paper, prick it full of holes with a large needle and lay it over the eggs which are hatching. Cover it with leaves of the mulberry and the worms will crawl up through and attach themselves to them. The paper may be taken off and a new one put on, or the leaves may be put upon the eggs and then picked off separately when the worms have got upon them. As before stated, it will be well to mark or set by themselves each day's hatching so that it may be remembered when they were hatched; for the following reasons.

The worm has several stages of its growth, or as they are called, ages. After feeding for a time and increasing in size, the skin, which does not expand and accommodate itself to the increased size of its body becomes too small. It must therefore, be thrown off.

During the operation of casting its skin, the worm seems to be sleepy and sick, holds up its head, and remains motionless—will not eat, or but very little, and therefore it is not necessary to feed them while in this state. If, therefore, you have those worms of the same age together, you can, while feeding, pass those which are sleepy and feed those only which are not. Whereas, if the sleepy and the hungry are together, you cannot economize your fodder so conveniently as in the other case. Another reason why they should be kept separate is this; after they have passed through the shedding of the skin, or moulting, they are exceedingly greedy and require more food. As they increase in size the food should be proportionably increased.

About five days after hatching, they become torpid and cease eating. In this state they continue a day or two, when they cast the skin and come out with renewed vigor and activity, and take hold of their food with great avidity. On the 9th or 10th days they go through similar changes. On the 14th or 15th days they again undergo the same process and commence what is called the third age, and they cast their skin once or twice more. In about five or six weeks they leave off eating. By this time they have become large, have a greenish yellow color and a sort of semi-transparent appearance. Though very quiet before, they now begin to be uneasy, and commence wandering about in search of a place or corner to attach their cocoons firmly. By *cocoon* we mean the ball of silk which the worm winds around itself for a protection while sleeping in the chrysalis state, as it is called, and changing from the worm to the *miller* or *moth* state. It is a yellowish ball about the size of a pigeon's egg. The worm, after finding a place which it likes, begins to emit a web or thread which it sticks on to the substance on which it is to hang. At first the threads are passed from one side to the other in a loose manner. These seem to be a sort of lashing or moorings, by which the cocoon is held in its place. After having spun a sufficient quantity for this purpose, it draws its thread into a smaller compass, and begins to enclose itself in an oval ball of thread, keeping itself within. After it has exhausted its store of silk, it lines the inside of the ball with a smooth, tough membrane, and then folds itself into the chrysalis state, in which it remains ten or fifteen days, when it becomes changed into an insect with wings, legs, &c. like other moths or millers.

When the worms are ready to spin, it becomes necessary to provide for them a convenient place or situation for this purpose. Some recommend arches of brush wood or broom corn placed over them into which they may creep and attach their threads to the small branches or twigs. The principal trouble found with these is the following, the small twigs become entangled in the fibres of the cocoons which is thus filled more or less with them. The cheapest and best method, is to take small branches of the Oak or Beech, or some other tree or shrub which has a large leaf. Bind these loosely together and place them upon the table. The leaves as they become dry curl over and afford a convenient cavity for the worm to spin its cocoon in, and when they are picked out they are free from dirt or splinters. After the worms have done spinning, the cocoons should be collected together.

Those which are to be reeled should be separated from those that are not. As was before stated, the worm is inside and must be killed, for if allowed to come out, he pierces through one end of the cocoon, breaking off the thread and rendering it useless for reeling. Various means are adopted to accomplish this. The most ready and simple method is to put the cocoons into an oven, which is heated sufficiently hot for the purpose, but not hot enough to scorch the fibre of the silk, and so keep them there for sometime.

By cutting open one or two, it can be ascertained whether they are dead or not.

REELING THE SILK.

After the worms have been killed, the cocoons should be spread out in a dry airy room, for a time lest they should suffer damage by moisture. When about to be reeled, the loose silk around them which is called floss silk, should be picked off and put by itself. This floss may be carded and spun in the same manner as tow or wool, and makes a strong, tho' coarser thread than the rest part of the cocoon. Having cleared the cocoon of floss, you should then put it into water about blood warm. Then take a small branch or bush and dipping it among them, the ends of the fibres will adhere to it, and are then collected together. As soon as the threads or fibres continue to come off without interruption, they are put upon a reel, as many as will make thread of the required size, and wound off. The vessel of warm water should be placed upon a portable furnace or chafing dish of coals in order that it may be kept of uniform temperature. If the water becomes too warm, the silk will be uneven, and covered with burrs. If the water becomes too cold, the silk will not come off easily, and the thread breaks or the cocoon is drawn up out of the water. The person who sits by the vessel must watch this and whenever a thread breaks or a cocoon is wound off another should be added in order to keep up the same size.

Varieties of Reels in use. Several kinds of reels are in use invented for the purpose. If neither of these can be obtained the common reel will answer. The best machine however, for this purpose is Brooks' Spinning Machine, invented by Mr. Adam Brooks of West Scituate, Mass.

When reeled from the cocoon, the silk is called *Raw Silk*. If it is wished to make it into thread it will be necessary to *double* the fibre already used. This operation is calling *tramming*. After being *trammed* or *doubled* it must be *twisted* and this operation is called *throwsting*. As a general rule however the term *throwing* or *throwsting* silk means *double and twisting*, and if no machine be at hand to do this with, it can be done in the common way of performing such operations on woolen or cotton yarn. But by Mr Brooks' machine, the operation can be done at the same time, that the reeling from the cocoon is going on.

Cleansing. When the silk comes from the cocoon, it is covered with a kind of gum, which must be got rid of. This is easily effected by boiling it in strong soap suds.—The silk may be put into a kettle and boiled, or first put into bags and then boiled. This will cleanse it of the gum and render it white, soft and pliable.

SAVING THE EGGS FOR A FUTURE CROP.

In order to ensure a succeeding supply of worms for another year, it will be necessary to lay by a number of cocoons, corresponding to the quantity of eggs wanted. These cocoons should be firm or hard and of the largest and best kind. After taking off the floss they may be strung on a string and placed in a darkened room until they are hatched. This last operation, however, is not absolutely necessary. They may be laid upon the table which is covered with newspapers. After ten or fifteen days from the time of spinning there comes of the cocoon a whitish grey moth. Some cocoons send out males and some females, these should be allowed to pair. They never fly about nor eat any thing, but after they have deposited their eggs they die. The eggs are glued on to the paper, being very thickly placed together. These papers may be rolled up and put away in some dry but cool place where they shall not be frozen. Freezing the eggs does not prevent their hatching, but from some cause or other it is thought to produce a hatching much earlier than the leaves can start for their food.

NECESSARY FIXTURES, &C.

Some convenient room or house is necessary to keep the worms in, while feeding, Unless it is designed to go largely into the business, it will not be necessary to construct a building on purpose. In Connecticut we are informed that they are frequently fed and kept in barns. But in Maine we should recommend some room where a fire can be lighted occasionally, not only for the purpose of raising the temperature, should there be any long or cold storms, or for the purpose of creating a circulation of the air, and thereby ventilating the room.

It is necessary that a uniform temperature be kept, for the less check there is in this respect, the shorter will be the time necessary to feed.

Under ordinary circumstances, six weeks are about the time required for the growth of the worm, but if the weather should be cold and cloudy and the temperature of the room should be suffered to sink too low, the time of coming to maturity will be prolonged. Hence the reason why it is well to have the convenience of warming the apartment, if necessary.

The common method of keeping the worms is, by placing them upon tables or shelves made of rough boards covered with newspapers. A very economical plan is, to take a number of boards of a convenient length; put into them four short legs say a foot in length, and then place them one above another. The legs of the lower table should be put into vessels of water in order to prevent mice from climbing up and getting among them, as they are very destructive—cats are also fond of the worms, as are also ants spiders, &c. and they should be protected from them. By using a sufficient number of these tables a large amount may be fed in a small space.

These worms may be fed by placing the leaves upon them and carefully removing the litter every day or two. If however it is desired to go into

the business more largely and a building is to be built, 24 feet square, is recommended as very convenient for the size of the same, as allowing 12 tables 6 feet long and 3 or 4 feet wide, and giving ample passage way around them. Four or more tiers, one above the other, may be had in a single story. Every one, however, can calculate the size and plan such an establishment as his wishes or circumstances will allow. As a general rule, perhaps two square inches of space to each worm would not be too much, as they should not be crowded. The more cleanly they can be kept, the better. Some put them upon what are called *hurdles* which are frames covered by a coarse net work of slats of wood or basket work. Sometimes they are made of rattan, and sometimes of common twine netting. An inch and a half or two inches below, are placed draws which will receive the litter as it falls through the meshes of the netting or wickerwork. These draws may then be taken out and emptied without troubling the worms at all. This, though the most expensive, is the best mode.

AMOUNT OF LEAVES NECESSARY FOR A POUND OF SILK; AND MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

In calculating the profits of the silk culture, certain data must of course be taken to found the calculation upon; but as every tree does not afford the same amount of leaves, nor is every acre of land alike fertile, an approximation is all that can be made. As a general rule, it may be taken as a fact that 21 lbs. of leaves are necessary to make 1 pound of cocoons—that it will take about 300 cocoons to weigh one pound, and three thousand to make a pound of Raw or Reeled Silk. A tree at the age of five years, will yield 12 lbs. per season. At this rate, if an acre contains 2000 trees, there might be fed from this acre, 342,600 worms, which would yield about 114 lbs. of Raw Silk.*

Cocoons are sometimes sold by the bushel, and from 2,500 to 3,000 of them make a bushel; but 8 lbs. are often considered a bushel when bought by weight instead of measuring.

When we take into consideration the exten of our State, the diversity of its soil, the rapid increase of our population, and consequently the demand which is daily being made for something that shall adapt itself to this wide space and variety of soil, and at the same time afford a light but pleasant employment to the young, the weak and least productive classes, we cannot hesitate to pronounce the culture of Silk to be the very thing which this combination of circumstances calls for. This article finds its way into every family and is considered essential in some shape or other to their comforts, however poor and humble they may be. It is one also which ministers to the gratification of the rich and affluent. Hence the immense call for it, and hence the fact, that the United States afford one of the finest markets for the Silks of Europe and Asia.

Besides the increase of population which must proportionably increase the call for this article, the ingenuity of our fellow citizens is daily making some improvement or new invention which will also make a further supply of it absolutely necessary.

The fact that it is now substituted for fur in the manufacture of hats, must substantiate this assertion.

If therefore it is, as your Committee firmly believe, a produce which can be easily and abundantly grown by our own people,—if it is one which by a little fostering care of the State, will become one of its richest staple products, adding to the objects of our industry and enterprize, multiplying our comforts, and our wealth, and increasing our power, certainly it must be our duty to give it all the legislative aid which its present state of infancy and helplessness requires.

ALEX. McINTIRE,
Chairman.

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* It must be evident to every one that calculations must vary in this as in every other crop, according to circumstances.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Breaking and Milking Cows.

The proper management of cows to render them gentle and tractable is a thing of the first importance. The unpleasant consequences of attempting to milk unsubdued and irritable animals,—the loss of a swimming pail of milk,—"the long face, the grave step, an apology, and an empty pail,"—it is certainly always desirable to avoid. Even cows of naturally mild and gentle disposition, (for there is a great difference in them, as in almost all animals,) are sometimes completely spoiled by injudicious treatment. Where no system of management is adopted, and where animals are punished for bad conduct, merely as the convenience, caprice, or passion of the milker dictates, it is not to be expected that they will improve in manners, or become otherwise than a terror of female and finally of male milkers.

Whenever young cows show any thing of a rebellious disposition, the first thing they should be made to feel, is the superior *physical force* of man, in a decided and effectual manner. As soon as this is felt, the animal is overpowered, and prefers surrendering at once to contending further to manifest detriment. The best way to effect this, is to shut the animal up, and immediately accustom it to handling on every part, speaking to it at the same time in a loud firm voice a single word at a time, and at intervals. It will thus become familiar to us and become conscious of superior power. The consciousness will be more strongly produced, if the handling be firm, and even rough. An animal should never, for the same reason, be spoken to in a *coaxing* voice, though a kind and soothing tone should always be adopted whenever it manifest submission. If it should show a disposition to resist, as by kicking, the act should be followed *instantaneously* by a *single* stroke of a whip, or other punishment. If this is *invariably* adopted, the animal soon submits, not finding it pleasant or profitable to resist. But never punish an animal unless it can be done instantly after the commission of the offence, and never strike but once; and above all, never get in a passion, for this will certainly spoil the whole. If an animal thus finds that bad behavior is always followed immediately by punishment, and that submission is always attended with kind treatment, it soon learns to distinguish one from the other; and a change in its manners is wrought in a remarkable short space of time. We have seen cows of several years of age, and apparently of almost incorrigible ferocity, completely metamorphosed in this respect, so as never, for years, to show the slightest disposition to resist or disobey; but on the contrary to become even attached to their master. We need not ask who much more humane to the animal, or pleasant to the keeper, this is, than where a different course is pursued.

It will assist materially in the breaking, of young cows, to accustom them to be frequently handled from the first year; and to enable them to acquire a familiarity with the voice and presence of man.

A heifer should never be allowed to have a calf till the early part of summer, or if deferred even until nearly the middle it will be no detriment. It will then be most vigorous, and there will then be a better supply of nutritions grass for food, which will cause a more perfect enlargement or swelling of the udder. The period of gestation in the cow, is, on an average, two hundred and eighty-seven days, or forty-one weeks, with a bull calf; a cow calf comes one week sooner.

The best cow may be spoiled by not milking clean; too much attention therefore connot be paid to this subject. The udder should be perfectly drained to the very last dripping; for besides the extreme injury ultimately caused to cows by leaving a part of the milk, the last milk is always far the richest according to the remarks of an experienced Cheshire dairyman, "each succeeding drop the cow gives at a milking excelling the preceding one in richness."

Sore or chapped teats, so common an evil, may be very effectually prevented by washing them perfectly clean with cold water always before milking. Very bad cases have been thus perfectly cured in a few days.

Sowing Clover Seed.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber at Cayuga: "As the time for sowing clover seed is approaching, some note in your paper of practical farmers on that subject may be of some service, and save some the trouble of complaining of the loss or failure of their expected crop of clover. For several years past I have practiced sowing my seed the last of March or first of April, when we have frosty nights and thawing days. The mornings then are generally still—the surface of the ground is raised by the spars of ice formed during the night—and if the seed is cast on the ground such mornings it finds its way through the crevices occasioned by the ice beneath the surface of the earth sufficiently deep to protect the young plant from the drouths of April or May, by which our clover crop is frequent ly destroyed, if the seed is sown when the surface of the earth is compact. Since I have practiced in this way, I have not failed in a single instance of having a full crop of clover."—*Ib.*

Draining.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber at Salina: "I noticed in your paper of the 13th Feb. your correspendent Mr. Fuller, speaks of draining, and of making use of wood instead of stone. I think Mr. Fuller's notions are very good, having in 1834, made an experiment by digging a drain 4 feet deep 40 rods long, filling the bottom of the drain about two feet with wood, taking care to leave room for the water to discharge freely, laying on the wood a covering of straw, shavings, or brush, and filling the remainder with earth, which fully answered my expectations. I last spring made a similar drain 150 rods long, which discharged a constant stream, and at this time runs off with a good current, say ten inches wide and two deep; and as the drain is made through layers of gravel and clay, I do not know why it should not last one hundred years or more, as I suppose the wood will not rot at that depth under ground."—*Ib.*

Destruction of Canada Thistles.

The following is also extracted from the same letter:—"In the Genesee Farmer of the 6th Feb. the question is asked by a correspondent, 'how can I with the least trouble destroy the Canada Thistle?' In my own practice, I have found that the thistle should, in no case, be molested by the plough early in the season; but let them grow until they are as near maturity as possible, and not bring any of the seed so far forward as to grow, and then without delay cut them down close to the ground, and with a good team and plough invert the sod, and with the harrow, cultivator and plough, with great care, keep from growing above ground till the 20th of Sept. or first of Oct., which will be in time to sow wheat—then in the spring sow the large kind of red clover seed, say 12 or 15 pounds to the acre, with a dressing of 4 or 5 bushels of plaster. If there are any plants of the thistle discovered, let the clover be mowed two seasons successively, and let the dressing of plaster be repeated each season, and if the land is rich and good, the clover will smother any plants that might have survived the operations of the plough, *provided* there are no stumps or stones on the surface to prevent the work being faithfully done.

"Since writing the above, I observe that one of your correspondents, speaking of subduing the Candada Thistle, says,—'Plough in the spring, plant potatoes, and hoe,' &c. &c.; but in practice I have uniformly found that ploughing in the early part of the season has, in every case, added to their abilily to spread, while on the contrary, to let them get their growth, and of course the strength of the roots becomes exhausted in a measure, then cut them down and plough them with care, the trouble of subduing them is comparatively small. Then they should not be permitted to put their heads above the ground long enough to breath, but should have every plant cut off or turned under without delay."—*Ib.*

Agricultural.

From the New England Farmer.

IRRIGATION---By Hon. John W. Lincoln.

(Continued.)

7th. The Profit of Irrigation.

"The profit resulting from this operation, when properly conducted, is always considerable. Mr. Wilkinson proves, by authentic documents, that all the outgoings, both capital and interest, were refunded in two years, besides a very permanent increase in the value of the land. Mr. Eyres derived great advantage from his meadow even the first season, by pasturing on it sheep, cattle, and even cart horses. Mr. Clough found that land, which before irrigation was applied was not worth more than six shillings per acre, was thereby increased in value to £2 15s. per acre, even to a farmer; and if let to the inhabitants of a market town in the neighborhood, would fetch £3 10s. if not more.—The following is the statement given of profit from the formation of an irrigated meadow on the estate of Mr. Ferguson, of Pitfour, in Scotland, who has carried on that species of improvement, with much energy and success.

1st. Interest, at 7 1-2 per cent, on the original expense of making, £10, on average per Scotch acre,	£0 15 0
2d. The old rent of the land,	0 18 0
3d. The annual expense,	0 8 0
	£1 13 0

"The annual value being £4 per acre, hence it it is stated there is a clear profit of £2 7s. per acre per annum.

"A very distinct account is given of the expense and profit of a water meadow, in the Hampshire Report. The produce is stated at £9 3s. 4d. per annum, without including the advantage of folding the sheep from the meadow, on tillage or other uplands, which is estimated to be worth 16s. 8d. more. The expenses, including the interest of the money expended in forming the meadow, amount to £5 18s. 6d., leaving a balance of £3 4s. 10d. in favor of the meadow. It is, however, alledged, that neither the grass, nor the hay, contains those feeding or fattening qualities, which are found in upland herbage. The stock *will hold their own*, or keep in the state they were in when put to such food; they will increase in size, but not in condition. Others will not admit, to its full extent, the truth of that doctrine, and besides maintain, that the benefits resulting from irrigation are sufficiently ample to support the practice, even though its produce may not possess a feeding or grazing quality. Nor is the pecuniary profit arising from irrigation so material as those indirect, or secondary advantages resulting from the system, which shall be afterwards detailed.

8th. The Grasses best adapted for Winter Meadows.

"Where the catch-work system is adopted, the surface of the meadow is rarely much broken; the natural grasses in the ground are trusted to, and it is seldom necessary to procure any seeds, except for bare or vacant spots. When ridges, however, are formed by the spade, or the plough, they are generally destitute of grass when first laid down. It is necessary, therefore, to sow the seeds of such plants as are best calculated to produce valuable and abundant crops. The most usual are,—1st, Perennial red clover, cow or marl grass *(trifolium flexuosum)*; 2d, The rough stalk meadow grass *(poa trivialis)*; and 3d, The crested dog's-tail *(cynosurns cristatus)*; Timothy *(phleum pratense)* is greatly preferred for water meadows in America; and in boggy lands, fiorin *(agrostis stolonifera)* is found peculiarly productive in that species of soil. Where the object is pasture, rather than hay, white clover ought not to be omitted. The soil of itself, when watered, will produce grasses the most congenial to the state of the land, and the degree of moisture applied to it; but a little manure at the commencement of irrigation by beds (unless the turf has been pared and preserved to be put upon the surface) is thought by some advisable.

9th. The Stock to be fed on Water Meadows.

"The advantage which a sheep farmer derives, when the climate will admit of it, by feeding his ewes and lambs in *spring* on a watered meadow, can hardly be estimated. At that pinching period of the year food is always scarce, and lambs once checked in their growth cannot soon be fattened afterwards. There is an interregnum (if I may be allowed to use that expression) between the vegetation of one year and that of another, which is best supplied by an early crop of grass. Where this expedient is not resorted to (unless where Swedish turnips are extensively cultivated) the farmer may have nothing to give his flocks, and then he will suffer severely. During spring, Bakewell recommends that no heavier stock than sheep or calves should be admitted on the meadow. Much, however, depends upon the quality of the soil and subsoil, for where either consists of gravel, a farmer can feed his cows during spring, and after making a considerable quantity of cheese, may obtain three tons of hay per acre. In Wiltshire, after a crop of hay is taken, it is not usual to attempt a second, unless hay is very scarce; for the grass being of a soft nature, it takes so much time to dry that it can seldom be made into hay, but it is of much greater value when fed with dairy cows, who may remain on the meadows, till the flooder begins to prepare for the winter watering. In autumn, fatting beasts, and even cart horses, have been put on a water meadow.

10th. On Water Meadow Hay.

"The grass of water meadows being frequently large and coarse in its nature, makes it advisable to cut it young: and then, if it be well made, the hay is of a nourishing and milky quality, either for ewes, or dairy cows. It has likewise been given to horses, and when properly made, they thrive upon it. It is proper, however, to observe, that from the great succulence of the herbage, the making of water meadow hay requires a very considerable degree of attention; and that when the grass from which it is made has been overwatered, or rendered impure by scum or mud: or when the hay has been ill made in the fields, or injured in the stacks, it will be hurtful to any stock to whom it is given; but that altogether originates from mismanagement—and it has been found by experience, that cows, if they do not fatten so well, yet give much more milk from water fed hay, cut early, from its softness and succulency, than from any hay made from grass naturally instead of being artificially irrigated.

11th. Objections urged against Irrigation.

"It has been asserted, that water meadows render a country unhealthy, by making the water stagnant. But no opinion can be more erroneous. In fact, where meadows are irrigated, the water must constantly be passing over the surface with a brisk current, and always kept in action, to be of any service. Many of the best meadows also, in their original state, were unwholesome morasses, the draining of which has essentially contributed to the salubrity of the air.

"Others think, that though the produce may be increased, it becomes in a few years of so coarse a nature, mixed with rushes and water plants, that cattle frequently refuse to eat it, and when they do, their appearance proclaims that it is far from being of a nutritious quality. But this objection is never applicable to meadows skilfully made, and properly managed; and whenever the grasses are coarse, they should be cut earlier, if intended for hay.—Rushes and water plants are proofs that the meadow lies too flat and is ill managed.

12th. Advantages of Irrigation.

"Where the situation is favorable, the following benefits result from the practice of irrigation. 1st, With the exception of *warping*, it is by far the easiest, cheapest, and most certain mode of improving poor land, in particular any poor, dry, gravelly soil. 2d, The land, when once improved, is put in a state of *perpetual fertility*, without any occasion for manure, or trouble of weeding, or any other material expense. 3d, It becomes so productive as to be capable of yielding the largest bulk of hay, besides one or two crops of pasture, every year. 4th, In favorable situations, it yields grass early in the season, when it is doubly valuable; and 5th, Not only is the land thus rendered fertile, without having any occasion for manure, but it produces food for animals, which is converted into manure to be used on *other lands*, thus augmenting, in a compound proportion, that great source of fertility. Were these advantages more generally known, or more fully appreciated, all the districts in the kingdom might become like South Cerney, in Gloucestershire, where every spring or rivulet, however insignificant, is made subservient to the purpose of irrigation, fertilizing, in proportion to its size, either a small quantity or a large tract of land.

13th. Improvement suggested in the practice of Irrigation.

"In some recent publications on the subject of irrigation, hints are suggested for the farther extension and improvement of that operation. The first is, that of watering land by machinery. If the land be put in a proper form for irrigation, and supplied with a good stream, at proper seasons, there can be no difference, from the method of getting it on the surface; and if all other circumstances are equally favorable, the same fertility may be expected from water thrown up by a drain mill, as that which runs from a brook. A cheap and effectual power for the raising of water, in sufficient quantities to flow about ten acres at a time, would be an invaluable acquisition; for a productive water meadow is probably the true mark of perfection in the management of a farm. The other suggestion is, that of employing machinery to throw up not only fresh but even sea water for irrigation. It is well known how much all kinds of stock are improved by salt marshes, and how beneficial to them is a moderate quantity of saline matter. There are many parts of the kingdom where by the aid of machinery, these advantages might be obtained at a moderate expense."

In a treatise on "British Husbandry," published under the superintendance of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," in vol. 1, chapter 34, after noticing the advantages of irrigations, on page 533 may be found the following 'summary': "Taking into consideration all these circumstances, there can be no doubt that the improvement of land by irrigation is of the very first importance, and should never be neglected wherever practicable; that is to say, wherever the elevation of the land will allow of the water being flowed over it, and afterwards drained off; for, in such situations, any kind of ground, be it ever so poor, may be benefitted to a degree that will more than repay the charge. Most small rivulets on the sides of slopes may be dammed sufficiently for the purpose at very slight cost; and where no impediments are occasioned, either by the intervention of the holders of neighboring property, or by mills upon the stream the operation will not alone add to the immediate value of the estate, though the profit derived from that portion of the farm so improved, but also from the facilities which it affords to the other branches of husbandry; among which, perhaps not the least is the saving which it thus occasions of all manure upon the irriagted land; for not only is the ground maintained in its fertility solely by the application of water, but the sheep which are fed upon it are invariably folded upon the arable."

If a fact can be established by the testimony of two or three witnesses, I think that I have conclusively shown that the artificial use of water on land is highly beneficial in England and Scotland, and I claim that the evidence proves much more; if irrigation is useful in the humid atmosphere of England, is it not certain that good husbandry requires the practice of it in this country? where our climate is not so moist, and rains not so frequent. To me the inference is irresistible, and I should be willing to rest the case here, was I not able to cite some authorities of our own country. Having already occupied so much space in extracts from different agricultural books, I shall only refer to the authors, whose characters are probably all well known to the Judge. I would ask him to consider the evidence of Deane, whose testimony has been considered for many years as entitled to implicit credit. I would call his attention to the "Farmer's Assistant," compiled and published in his own vicinity; to Drown's "Compendium of Agriculture," and to the several volumes of the "New England Frrmer." There is also in the seventh volume of the "Agricultural Repository and Journal," published by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, a valuable communication on the same subject from the late General Hull, which would well repay a republication. *(To be continued.)*

BEES.

See to your bees. Perhaps they have eaten nearly or quite all their honey and need feeding. Honey is the best food for bees—if you have none, give them molasses or sugar dissolved in water. Some

suppose that bees will come down and eat the honey that is set in the bottom of the hive when they are destitute; but they will not when the weather is cold, and when it is warm other bees will be likely to rob them. We once fed a swarm of bees five or six weeks—part of the time the weather was quite cold. The following was the method. By boring holes into the upper part of the hive with a gimblet, and introducing a small stick, we ascertained that there was but very little honey in the hive. The bees of course were in the top of the hive. By boring with a gimblet and cutting with a knife, we took a piece out of the top of the hive about three inches square; around this hole we cut a channel in the board large enough to hold a few spoonfuls of honey. Outside this channel we laid four pieces of wood about an inch square, meeting at the corners, enclosing the honey and the place for the bees. A board was laid on these pieces on which a weight was placed. The bees could ascend and eat, and then retire to the comb. We fed them every other day, and they ran as readily for their food as a flock of hungry sheep or herd of swine. They never attempted to sting, or leave the place assigned them; but conducted themselves in a very civil manner.

We once neglected to feed the bees for several days, and on examining them they all appeared to be dead; the weather was cold, and we carried them into a warm room; after they became warm, they moved a little, and we conveyed some honey to them on a feather, which appeared very acceptable to those that could move, as some of them revived and crawled upon the top of the hive, we put some honey on them and threw them back that they might crawl about among their comrades who willingly divested them of their cumbrous coat. They all soon got well. We name this circumstance, as in such a case some persons would have left the bees to their fate, supposing them to be dead.

Bees should be fed late in spring in cold stormy weather. We once fed two swarms till May and thought they could look out for themselves, but they starved to death.

We had a swarm of bees that starved with a plenty of honey in the hive. The swarm was small and the hive quite wide, and as the weather was extremely cold the bees kept in a small close body, and moved upwards eating the honey as they went. We examined them and thought that if the weather continued cold they would starve when they arrived at the top, and we intended to prevent it, but we neglected them; they eat the honey as they moved up, and they eat it about two inches from them; they all starved, keeping in a close body, as the weather was very cold. Since that time we make narrow hives for small swarms.—*Yank. Far*

Mechanics' Department.

From the Silk Culturist.

DYEING.

In our numbers for September, October and November, we published an article on dyeing, extracted from the transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, and giving general directions for dyeing, together with recipes for the more common colors. The chief value of the article consists in the general and fundamental principles which it emdodies, and which are indispensable to a thorough knowledge and skilful practice of the art. It was with this view that we copied it, and we trust all who have given it an attentive examination, are prepared for a full understanding of directions and recipes for making fancy colors of every hue and shade intervening between a jet black and a lilly white. These shades admit of an almost infinite variety of modifications, but are easily made by the dyer familiarly acquainted with his art.

Though it is our intention to give directions for making every color that is put upon silk; yet it will not be expected that we shall rely upon our own personal knowledge in the art of dyeing. We are not practical dyers, and hence we are under the necessity of resorting to such treatises on the subject as are considered the most authentic, and the least liable to lead into mistakes and failures.

We begin with extracts from a German Treatise on dyeing silk. By George William Helterhoff, published at Erfurt in 1809. They were translated for the Manual prepared by order of Congress and appended to it. The recipes are proportioned to 10 lbs. of silk and may be varied according to the quantity to be dyed.

A handsome Yellow.—Take 1 1-4 lbs. of alum, 20 lbs. of common Lady's (St. Mary's) thistle,* 1-2 lb. of woad ashes. Dissolve the alum in a kettle containing ten buckets of water, pour the solution into a vat, fix your silk upon rods,† in the usual way, steep it in the solution, work it well therein for an hour, take it ought, wring it, and lay it aside wet, for further use.

This being done, put ten buckets of water in a kettle, add the St. Mary's thistle, and boil it well for a quarter of an hour: run the decoction through a sieve into a pail, to separate the coarse from it; let it cool, until you will be able to bear your hands in it; steep the silk in the liquor, work it well therein for half an hour; then take it out, wring it, and lay it aside, in its wet state, for further use.

The pails or vessels in which you dress the silk with alum, and in which the liquor is, must be filled, and kept full, during the process of working it, to within a few inches of the top; and should there be occasion to fill up, or to increase the quantity of liquor with water, care must be taken not to make it too cool, but to preserve, at all times, a degree of heat, in which the hand can be barely held. While this is doing, the St. Mary's thistle must be put into the kettle a second time, with fresh water, and be boiled again. Then take out the silk, dip out some of the liquor in which you had previously worked the silk, and add as much of the liquor of the second boiling to it as when taken therefrom, so that the first quantity will be preserved. The liquor must now, as well as each time before you steep the silk in it, be stirred well; then steep the silk in the liquor again, and work it well therein for half an hour.

The liquor may, in this latter process, be made a little hotter than it was in the first; but be cautious not to make it too hot, as the silk would be considerably injured thereby.

During this second process the woad ashes‡ are to be dissolved in a kettle into which you have poured some of the liquor of the second coloring, boiling hot; stir the liquor and woad ashes well, and then let it settle. This being done, pour some of the clear part of the solution into the yellow liquor, after first taken out the silk, stir the whole of it well, steep the silk in it again, and work it well therein during fifteen minutes. At the expiration of this time, or sooner, as you may deem it necessary, take out a small quantity of the silk, wring it, and examine whether it has retained the required color; should this not be the case, a small quantity of the solution of woad ashes must be added to the liquor, the silk steeped in it again, and well worked in the same, until the required color be obtained.

Note.—Should it be desired to heighten this color to a deep colored gold tint, add to the solution of woad ashes a quantity of annatto, in proportion to the degree of color desired.

The dyeing of light colored yellows is generally attended with many difficulties, as they will often be subject to changes in drying; and sometimes they will turn to a darker tint than they had while the silk was yet in a wet state; this is caused principally, by too strong a dressing in alum. It is, therefore, best to give them a weak dressing in alum by themselves, or separate from those silks which are intended for other colors; and this may then be regulated, according to the degree of the color desired.

A Citron Yellow.—Take 1 1-4 lbs. of alum, 8 lbs. of safflower, 1-4 lb. of alum. Disselve the alum in a kettle containing ten buckets of water; then pour the solution into a vat, steep the silk in it, work it well therein for half an hour, wring it, lay it by in its wet state, for further use, and throw away the solution of alum as useless. Put again ten buckets of fresh water in the kettle, add eight pounds of safflower, and the quarter of a pound of alum, let it boil for half an hour, run the decoction through a sieve into a vat, steep the silk in the liquor, work it well therein a quarter of an hour, wring and dry it, fix it on the wringing post, wring it well.

With the rest of the above liquor, a pale yellow may yet be dyed.

A Citron Yellow, which may be heightened to a handsome gold tint.—Take 1 1-4 lbs of alum, 14 lbs. of safflower, 1-4 lb. of alum. Put ten buckets of water in a kettle, add one and a quarter pounds of alum, dissolve it therein, pour the solution into a vat, and work the silk in the solution for about half an hour, wring it, and lay it by in its wet state, for further use.

This being done, pour ten buckets of fresh water into the kettle, add seven pounds of safflower, and boil it half an hour, pour the liquor through a sieve into a vat, and work it well therein for the space of fifteen minutes; then wring and dry it. The yellow liquor is now to be poured back into the kettle, the remaining seven pounds of the safflower to be put into it, together with a quarter of a pound of alum, and the whole to be boiled half an hour; then pour the liquor through a sieve into a pail, work the silk well in the liquor for half an hour, wring and dry it, and then beat it well. By the above process, a handsome citron yellow will be obtained.

A Citron Yellow, in a different way.—Take 1 1-4 lbs. of alum, 7 lbs. French berries. Put the alum into a kettle, with eight buckets of water; when dissolved, pour it into a bucket, immerse the silk in the solution, work it well therein for half an hour, take it out, and lay it aside for further use in its wet state, and throw away the solution. Then boil ten buckets of fresh water, put into it the French berries, boil for three quarters of an hour,* pour it through a sieve into a bucket, and immerse it in the liquor, work it well therein for half an hour, wring it, fix it on the wringing post in the usual manner.

To make this color deeper or brighter, take more or less than the above quantity of the French berries.

If the liquor, after this process, still retains some of its yellow properties, it may be used to color ten pounds of silk, previously prepared in a solution of alum, to a pale yellow, or to lay at least the ground for a handsome gold tint.

A Citron Yellow in another manner.—Take 2 lbs. of alum, and 6 lbs. Quercitron bark, ground. Put the alum in a kettle with ten buckets of fresh water, dissolve it therein, and pour the solution into a vat, immerse the silk in it, and work it well therein for two hours; wring it, lay it aside wet for further use, and throw away your solution of alum as useless. Then pour into a kettle ten buckets of fresh water, and put the ground Quercitron into it, boil this one hour, take it out, run the decoction through a seive into a pail, immerse the silk in this liquor, and work it well one hour in the same; after which, it is to be taken out, wrung and dried; fix it on the wringing post, wring it again, &c. when it will have acquired a beautiful citron yellow.

The remaining yellow liquor may be used for other purposes, and may, therefore, be preserved. I will now give the necessary directions for coloring a handsome pale yellow, with the above remains of the yellow liquor.

A Pale Yellow.—Take 2 lbs of alum. Prepare the silk with alum, as directed in the foregoing receipt, and lay it away for further use. Then warm the liquor, which has been used in the coloring of the foregoing operation, put it into a pail, immerse it in the liquor, and work it well therein for the space of half an hour. This being done take it out, wring it, fix it on the wringing post, wring and beat it well, which will give it a gloss.

It is not necessary that the silk should be rinsed in yellow coloring.

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* This ingredient, which has not, as yet, been applied in this work, to the dyeing of yellow colors, is found growing spontaneously in an uncultivated state; but the cultivated is more esteemed. It flourishes best in a sandy soil, and must be cut as soon as it is of proper ripeness, which may be known by its having attained a handsome yellow color.

† This is to be understood as a general rule before steeping; the direction to attend it, will not, therefore, be repeated.

‡ The woad ashes are chosen for this purpose, on account of possessing the quality, better than any other, of dissolving the coloring matter of the Lady's or St. Mary's thistle, and of incorporating it with the silk.

* A small quantity of alum may be added to the French berries, and boiled with them, whereby the color is much improved.

(To be continued.)

Legislature of Maine.

Tuesday, March 29.

In Senate. Order from the House instructing the Committee on Accounts to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law allowing a bounty on bears &c. On motion of Mr Fish it was laid on the table.

Bill to establish a Municipal Court in Augusta, was read a second time. (It provides that the Judge shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the town, and that it shall no go into offect until the people shall so vote in town meeting.)

Mr Severance moved to amend by inserting *concurrent* in place of *exclusive*.

Mr Jarvis opposed the amendment; Messrs Benson, Severance and Johnson spoke in favor, and it was adopted, 13 to 4.

The bill then passed to be engrossed.

House. An Act to incorporate the Maine Manual Labor High School and Pattern Farm Company, was taken up.—Mr Chadwick was opposed to the State's taking stock. Mr Holmes of Winthrop spoke in favor of the bill.—Mr Wells of Hallowell moved to amend by striking out that part which provided that the State should hold stock and the bill was then passed to be engrossed.

Mr Whitney of Calais from the committee to whom was referred the order directing them what measures should be taken to furnish a safer circulating medium than is now furnished by the present Banking system, reported a bill recommending that it be referred to the next Legislature and published in the papers throughout the State. (The bill proposed is to "Establish a State Bank."

Wednesday, March 30.

In Senate. Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was taken up. Mr Talbot moved to amend by the addition of three sections, and 300 copies of the bill and amendment were ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Agriculture reported a resolve to extend the operation of an act for the encouragement of agriculture and horticulture was read twice aud passed to be engrossed.

House. The Joint Select Committee to whom the several Bills for the incorporation of Banks and increase of capital of existing Banks reported in substance :—

That it was not an easy task to equalize the several claims, and at the same time keep the amount of capital within limits corresponding with the public safety. It was our wish not far to exceed $1,500,000; but to have reduced the grants to that *maximum* would have produced great inequalities in the counties, and would have been manifestly unjust. We have therefore extended the amount to $1,725,000, and recommend that this sum should be granted by the following distribution, viz :—

County of York—$25,000.
County of Cumberland—$375,000.
County of Lincoln—$200,000.
County of Hancock—$50,000.
County of Washington—$225,000.
County of Kennebec—$175,000.
County of Oxford—$50,000.
County of Somerset—$75,000.
County of Penobscot—$400,000.
County of Waldo—$150,000.

Whole amount reported——$1,725,000.

The Committee consisted of 20 on the part of the House and 10 on the part of the Senate. (It is understood that the Committee apportioned the capital among the several counties, and that the delegation from the several counties agreed upon the distribution of the sums assigned to the several counties.) The Commitee conclude their report recommending the following resolution :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to grant Bank Capital according to the schedule annexed, to the amount of $1,725,000.

The Report was accepted by the following vote: *Yeas*—93.—*Nays* 68.

Thusday, March 31.

In Senate. On motion of Mr Jewett the Secretary of State was directed to publish forthwith, in all the newspapers authorized to publish the laws, the act to prohibit agencies for banks out of the state, private banking, &c.

Finally Passed.—Resolve authorizing the Quarter Master General to dispose of a lot of land and the gun house in Wiscasset; making permanent provision for the purchase of the Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court; making appropriations for Military purposes.

House. A bill supplementary to an act concerning poor debtors was taken up.

A motion was made to indefinitely postpone which was negatived, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

Finally passed—Resolve authorizing the Sec'y of State to procure and distribute certain Documents.

Friday, April 1.

In Senate. Bill additional for the regulation of banks and banking (prohibiting the emmission of bills of a less denomination than $10) was referred to the next Legislature, in concurrence.

The Governor transmitted certain resolutions of the State of Missisippi in relation to "persons denominated abolitionists," which were read and sent down.

Finally passed—Resolve extending the time of the operation of an act to encourage agriculture and horticulture.

House. Mr Lake of Bucksport laid on the table a Bill to prohibit the emission of bills of a less denomination than $10 by banks—after some debate the bill was referred to the next Legislature.

The Committee on the Judiciary to whom were referred the resolution of Ohio in relation to a change of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, reported that it was inexpedient to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives to use exertions to obtain an alteration of the constitution. Mr. Tobin of Hartford moved to amend so as to read that it was expedient. (The Resolve went upon the ground that it could not be obtained, and it was therefore not expedient to agitate the subject; although the committee thought an alterationdesirable.)

Before any question was taken the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 2.

In Senate. Resolve relative to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the choice of President, were taken up, and amended, on motion of Mr Jarvis, so that each State shall have an equal vote at the second trial. After debate they were passed to be engrossed as follows:

Yeas—12.—*Nays*—2.

The Resolves in relation to fortifications were read twice and passed to be engrossed.

House. Mr Foster of Pembroke from the committee to whom was referred an order instructing them to inquire into the expediency of taking measures to provide for the fortification of our seaboard and navigable rivers, made a report accompanied with a Resolve that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to vote for the appropriation bill, for that purpose, —Report read and accepted and Resolve passed.

Monday, April 4.

In Senate. The pay-rolls of the Senate and House were read, and the Resolves accompanying them were passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr Benson, Ordered, That when the Senate next adjourn, it adjourn without day, and that a message be sent to the House requesting its concurrence. The House concurred.

Messrs. Clark, Benson, and Fish were joined to a committee to inform the Governor that the two houses have passed upon all the business before them and are ready to adjourn without day.

The Secretary of State laid on the table a list of 290 Acts and 89 Resolves passed the present session.

On motion of Mr Benson, the Senate adjourned.

House. A message was roceived from the Senate, informing the House that when that body next adjourn it would be without day—and the House concurred.

On motion of Mr Holmes of Alfred, Ordered, that a Message be sent to the Governor informing him that the two houses had passed upon the business before them, and if he had nothing further to communicate they were ready to adjourn without day.

Mr Holmes from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and the Governor was pleased to say that he would forthwith communicate by Message, after which he should have no further business to lay before the Legislature.

The Secretary of State then came in with a message informing the House of the additional Acts and Resolves approved by the Governor since his last Message.

On motion of Mr Parris the House then adjourned.

Summary.

Town Meeting.

The annual meeting for the choice of Town Officers was held in this town on Monday last.

G. A. Benson was chosen Moderator.

Pliny Harris, *Town Clerk.*

Isaac Bonney, Moses White and Oakes Howard, *Selectmen and Assessors.*

Asa Fairbanks, *Collector.*

Rev. D. Thurston, E. Holmes, and S. P. Benson, *Superintending School Committee.*

Asa Fairbanks, Nath'l Whiting, and Cyrus Bishop, *Constables.*

The town voted to instruct the Selectmen to grant no licences for the retail of ardent spirits in less quantity than 28 gallons for the ensuing year.

From the New Orleans Bee, March 15.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

It was currently reported yesterday that the town of San Antonio had fallen into the hands of Santa Anna and his army—about 4000 in number. By forced marches, he took the citizens by surprise; and they were obliged to surrender or fly into the garrison. There were about 200 in the fort, well prepared and furnished with provisions. When Santa Anna sent them orders for an imediate and unconditional surrender, they replied that he should first attest their strength, and that they were capable of holding out against any force of his, even if it contained 5000 men.

There were 700 Texians encamped some miles distant. These immediately hastened to the town, resolved to cut off the retreat and supplies of the invading army. San Antonio may therefore be the grave of Santa Anna; and not only the triumph of Texian Independence, but of Mexican liberty.

A deplorable apathy had previously manifested itself in the Texian army; all were anxious not to be garisoned at San Antonio; and hence perhaps the capture. The journals of San Felipe greatly complain of this spirit, and say that those who were determined to capture the town formerly, were solicitous to leave it to its present fate.

The Texian commissioners are beating up for recruits and loans in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—We learn from the Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser that a melancholy accident occurred on the 16th ult. on the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road, at the high embankment, about four miles from Frankfort,—by which a lady, who was not known, and a Mr Tinsley of Woolford and Mr Wilson of Madison were killed, and fifteen or sixteen persons wounded, four or five dangerously. The accident is said to have been occasioned by running too fast on the turn at the eastern end of the embankment. Such carelessness cannot be too severely reprehended.

Foreign Competition. One hundred and eighty bricklayers and carpenters have sailed from London for New York, in expectation of finding employment in rebuilding on the site of the great fire in the latter city.

Marriages.

In Bath, Mr. Ebed Lincoln, Jr. to Miss Eliza A. Young

In Bowdoinham, Capt. James M. Brooking, of Bath, to Mrs. Cordelia T. Foster.

In Kennebunk-port, Mr. Jesse Warren, of Hollis, to Miss Pamelia Adams, of the former place. Mr. Heber Cluff to Miss Betsey Seavey.

Deaths.

In this town, on Tuesday 29th ult. Mr. Charles V. Porter, aged 23, formerly of Biram.

In Bowdoinham, Miss Mary Hough, aged 51, formerly of Lebanon, N. H.

In Augusta, on Wednesday last, Miss Abigail Pullen, aged 37.

In Chester, N. H. Hon. John Bell, formerly Governor of that State.

Prices of Country Produce in Boston.
From the New England Farmer.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,	barrel	13 00	13 60
Cargo, No. 1.	"	10 25	10 75
prime,	"	8 50	9 00
Beeswax, (American)	pound	25	27
Butter, store, No. 1.	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	46	50
southern, geese,	"	42	45
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 37	3 50
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	8 62	8 75
Baltimore, Howard-st.	"	8 00	8 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 87	8 00
Alexandria,	"	7 87	8 00
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat do.	"	88	91
white	"	80	84
Rye, northern,	"	1 15	1 20
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	70	75
Hay, best Eng.pr. ton of 2000lbs		25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	23 00	26 00
hard pressed,	"	22 00	25 00
Honey,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	16	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	16	16
Leather, slaughter, sole	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 20	1 25
Plaster Paris, pr ton of 2200 lbs		3 12	3 37
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear	barrel	27 00	27 50
Navy, mess,	"		
bone, middling, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 50	3 75
Red Top,	"	75	80
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel		
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	65	75
Am. full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
1st Lambs,	"	50	53
2d do.	"	40	41
3d do.	"	30	35
1st Spinning,	"	48	50

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	15
southern and western,	"	13	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	9	10
Poultry,	"	11	15
Butter, (tub)	"	18	20
lump	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	16	18
Potatoes,	bushel	40	50
Cider,	barrel	1 75	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY March 28.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were hardly supported for a like quality. We noticed a few yokes extra taken at 45s. Also, a yoke or two very fine, fed by Col. Asa Stebbens, of Deerfield, sold on the hoof, probably at a high price. We quote first quality at 39s a 42s 6d; second do. at 33s a 36s; third do, 28s a 32s.

Working Oxen—Sales were made at $51, 60, 84, 90, and 110.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at $19, 22, 25, and 35.

Sheep—Lots were taken at 28s 6d, 33s 6d, a 48s.

Swine—One lot of 30 sold at 7 for sows and 8 for barrows. Several lots more were wanted at the same price. At retail, 8 for sows and 9 for barrows.

The Last Chance on the Thorndike Farm.

The subscriber would inform the admirers of Durham Stock, that the new importation of that valuable breed of cattle, together with the entire stock of Durham Cows, and several Heifers—6 Bulls from 8 months to 2 years old, and several Bull and Heifer Calves are now for sale on the Farm above named, and will remain here a few weeks unless sold. There has probably never been so favorable an opportunity in Maine for a selection of a first rate animal, either male or female, of the Durham Short Horned breed.

JOSEPH PILSBURY.

Jackson, March 24, 1836.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

From the Agricultural Seed Warehouse, BOSTON.

The subscriber has just received his stock of Garden and Flower Seeds from the above establishment, which he thinks is the largest collection to be found in the State. Those wishing to purchase, can rely upon having seed pure and of the most choice and superb varieties.

Dealers are supplied by the box at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. from retail prices.

The above seeds are done up in papers and marked 6 1-4 and 12 1-2 cents each, with directions on their cultivation appended which is believed will be found sufficiently explicit to ensure success in their growth.

Corner of Winthrop and Second St. Front of the Hallowell House. R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March 19, 1836.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, April 1, 1836.

Austin Alden	Eliza Harlow
Benj. Ayer	Alpheus R. Harden
Samuel Brown	Erastus Loomis
Charles Bates	Isaac W. Maxim
Lydia Ann Bearce	Charles Nelson
Wm. H. Bearce	Mary Jane Otis
Mathias Glynn, care of Mr. Bensfield.	Hannah Page
	Charles Pinkham
Ebenezer Blake	Sarah W. Pool
Hiram Cole	Harvey Pettingill
Ann Chesley	J. Stinchfield
Jotham Colcord	Jacob Stafford
Amos G. L. Cushing	Wm. S Shaw
Joseph Cummings	Sampson,
Isaac N. Cumings	Oil Cloth Manufacturer.

DAVID STANLEY, *P. M.*

Cast Iron Ploughs

Of many sizes for sale by

P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop, April 5, 1836.

John R. Shaw,

Manufacturer of Silk and Fur Hats,

Wholesale and Retail,

Wishes to employ two first rate Journeymen at the above business immediately.

Also, an active Lad of good habits as an apprentice.

Winthrop, April 5, 1836. 3w10

Stump Machine.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, feel highly gratified in being able to reccommend to the public, a useful and newly invented machine for pulling stumps, and raising rocks from the ground, patented by Leonard Norcross of Dixfield. The machine was in operation near this village when we saw it, and we give it as our opinions, that it is the cheapest, safest and most efficient method of performing such operations, yet discovered. The machine is very simple and cheap, and requires only the power of a horse to pull stumps.

J. B. MARROW,
HENRY FARWELL,
CH'S T. CHASE,
CH'S L. EUSTIS.

Dixfield, Jan. 2, 1836.

The above machine, or rights for farms, towns or Counties may be had at Dixfield, of *George* and *Enos Dillingham*, or of the subscriber.

LEONARD NORCROSS.

KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Arrangements for April and May.

The Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND,

NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master,

Will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday at 1-2 past 3 o'clock P. M., and Bath at 1-4 before 6 o'clock P. M.

Leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boat, and on the days of her sailing.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston $4,00 } and
" Bath to " 3,50 } found.
Deck passengers $2,00

☞ The Steam boat TICONIC will run to Waterville, in connection with the New England, when the state of the river will permit.

☞ The NEW ENGLAND is 2 1-2 years old—173 feet long—307 tons burthen, and the fastest boat that ever run North of Cape Cod.

☞ The New England will commence her trips April 13, or as soon as the river is clear of ice. After 29th of May she will probably run three times a week, of which seasonable notice will be given.

AGENTS.

Messrs. T. G. JEWETT, *Gardiner,*
J. BEALS, *Bath,*
M. W. M. GREEN, *Boston.*

Gardiner, April 1, 1836.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Farm, formerly owned by John Gould, with the buildings thereon, containing fifty acres of good land, and situate in Leeds in the County of Kennebec, and lying upon the road leading from Wayne to Paris, and being the same Farm which the said John Gould sold and conveyed to Isaac Boothby, late of said Leeds, deceased; will, by order of the Judge of Probate for said County of Kennebec, be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Saturday the *sixteenth* day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to the highest bidder, for the payment of the just debts of the said Isaac Boothby—the personal estate of said Boothby being insufficient to pay the same.

ISAAC BOOTHBY, *Administrator with the will annexed.*

March 17, 1836.

A Farm to Let.

A FARM containing 60 acres of excellent land, situate in Wayne, about two miles from Wayne Village, which cuts from fifteen to twenty tons of hay annually—is in a good state of cultivation—well fenced and watered—with one half of a good two story House, Barns, cider mill, some farming utensils, with one horse, one yoke of oxen, and one cow. Said Farm is a life estate of the widow of the late Nathaniel Jennings, and will be let as such for one, two or more years, with the stock on the same as such, or will be sold on reasonable terms, and the payments made easy for the purchaser, by paying the interest annually. For further particulars enquire of JOHN MAY, Esq. of Winthrop, or the owner of said estate. Possession given on the 20th of April inst.

Winthrop, April 1, 1836.

Book Binding.

Palmer and Washburn.

BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, GARDINER, ME.,

WILL execute Book Binding in all its various branches, in good style, and in a faithful manner.

Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, old Books rebound, and periodicals, literary works, &c., bound in a handsome manner, at short notice.

☞ All orders for Binding left at this office, will be forwarded and promptly executed.

Feb. 24, 1836. tf.

Skinless Oats

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Poetry.

A Rustic Ballad.

A bee—while lay sleeping young Dolly,
Mistook her red lips for the rose;
There honey to seek were no folly,
No flower so sweet ever blows.
It tickled, and wak'd her; when clapping
Her hand on the impudent bee,
It stung her, and Dolly, caught napping,
Came pouting and crying to me.

Said she "take the sting out, I pray you!"
What way I was puzzled to try,
And a trifling wager I'd lay you
You'd have been as much puzzled as I.
I'd heard about sucking out poison—
A sting is a poisonous dart—
So I kiss'd her—the act was no wise one;
The sting found its way to my heart.

Miscellany.

Considerations for Young Men.

LETTER XVI.

The danger of making wealth or honor the highest object of attraction and of excluding the more important interest of another world, we have briefly considered.—We have spoken of the temptation to which on these points, young men are peculiarly liable. But there are other evils connected with such pursuits which naturally present themselvs to our view.

The temptation to dishonesty is often plausible and powerful. He whose ruling passion is the love of money will be strongly impelled especially if secrecy can be maintained, to embezzle or defraud. In the absence of religious principle, which condemns avarice, and deters from fraudulent designs a man, who has the opportunity of being dishonest will sometimes be powerfully assailed by temptation. At times, and unhappily the cases are not of rare occurrence, he yields to the allurements even in view of almost certain detection and disgrace. Many a young man who had possessed the unlimited confidence of his employer, for yours justified that confidence by a scrupulous regard to his interest, has, in an evil moment, either impelled by avarice or prompted by the love of pleasure which he had not the means of obtaning, fallen under the power of the tempter. His character is then gone and his hopes for this world are forever blasted. He may fly on the wings of the wind to distant climes, and elude the pursuit of justice—though seldom is he successful in this — but he can never erace from his character the foul blot, nor remove from his conscience the intolerable load. The disgrace will follow him into countries the most remote. It will clothe every prospect with gloom, turn every pleasure into bitterness, and make the miserable victim of dishonesty an object of suspicion, scorn, and abhorrence. The commission of such a deed, like Eneas' descent to Avernus, is easy but the difficulty is to return. It is a deliberate abandonment of all that is desirable on earth. It is a death blow to hope, and not unfrequently the dread forerunner to suicide and perdition.

Would you have an exemplification of these remarks, go to our penitentiaries and you shall see many there, whose early life dawned as fair and as promising as yours. They indulged high hopes and looked forward to the possession of influence and respectability. But the love of money became their ruin. One compliance with temptation blighted their prospects, and shut them up in those gloomy cells to spend their days in misery and self-repoach. —Without irreverence, we may speak of them in the language which the scriptures have aplied to the folly of Esau; for one morsel of meat they have sold their birthright; and, it is equally pertinent to add, "they can find no place for repentance, though they seek it carefully with tears."

Such dishonesty may occur from sudden temptation, where the general habit of the mind is upright; or they may have been a previous indulgence in pilfering to a small amount. In either case the deed is ruinous to the character, and the severity, which generally marks the punishment in both casds, should warn all young men of the sin and consequences of dishonesty.

If you are placed in circumstances to need this friendly caution, you will not, I trust, consider me as questioning your honesty while feeling it my duty to administer it. The temptation may never have crossed your mind; and your intentions, in regard to the trusts reposed in you, may be of the most honorable character. This however is no proof that such a temptation never will occur.

Your circumstances may change. It is possible that evil company may gain an influence over you and that the honorable priciples, which you now consider as a safeguard, may be gradually undermined. It is possible that the objects of pleasure may so fascinate, or the love of lucre become so strong, that the one or the other or the combined influence of both, may place you in an attitude to need this warning.

The temptation to defraud, in order to be successfully resisted, must not be cherished or tampered with—no, not for an instant. — Like every other temptation, it must be regarded as a suggestion of Satan, and be met by an abhorrence proportionable to the blackness of the crime and the danger to which it exposes. It is death to entertain it for a moment. Place not yourself in circumstances to invite it. Cut off an extravagance which your means will not meet, and curb the desire of pleasures which you have not money to procure. Above all, avoid those haunts of dissipation where the gambler lurks to entrap you, or the syren woos you to inevitable destruction. How can honor or honesty stand before such determined enemies of virtue? Resist the beginnig of evil. A small leak may sink the most firmly built vessel, and a trifling breach in an enbankment, if not quickly stopped, may soon so widen as to produce an inundation.

So it is with the principle of honesty. The smallest deviation from the strictest uprightness, the least indulgenee in converting to your own use the property of others, will pave the way for larger and more frequent frauds, until principle, character, and decency, are forever gone.

Let me also remind you, that the sin of dishonesty is not to be measured by the amount embezzled. When a large quantity of property is fraudulently obtained, it excites more attention, and, in relation to the loser, is a greater evil. But the principle which induces a man to appropriate to himself that which belongs to another, be the thing apropriated great or small, is equally base and sinful. There is one light in which a trifling speculation appears even more base. If compliance be extenuated by the force of temptation, then the smaller the amount, the more ignoble the deed. I entreat you therefore, as you value your character, and your peace of mind, to look with abhorrence upon the least approximation to dishonesty.

There is an Eye which rests upon you wherever you go, and whatever you do.—Sin, ever so long concealed from man, lies open to that Omniscient Eye. If you would have a safeguard from temptation, you must act under the abiding impression of the sentiment, "thou God seest me." — You must shape your conduct by that rule which teaches you to render unto all their due; and conscious of your own inability to preserve yourself in the path of rectitude, you must commit the keeping of your soul your character, and your hopes, to a faithful Creator, and ever pray with David, "Hold thou me up, and I shall be safe."

Plaster Paris, &c.

The subscriber has on hand 1000 Casks Ground Plaser Paris of superior quality. Great pains having been taken by an experienced person in selecting the Plaster for the Lubec Manufacturing Company. Also 3000 bushels Liverpool SALT—20 hogsheads *retailing* Molasses—Fish—Tar—Rosin Together with a general assortment of West India Goods, which will be sold low for cash, country produce or approved credit.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 12, 1835. 3m46.

Take Notice.

The account book of GEORGE W. STANLEY, Esq. wherein the charges for the use of his Stud Horses from the year 1828 to 1834 are made, are lodged in the office of the subscriber for collection —And all persons who are indebted thereon are hereby notified that if their accounts are settled within sixty days from this date, *no cost will be taxed to them*, but all persons who neglect this opportunity to pay until after that time may expect to be sued without mercy. SETH MAY

February, 25th, 1831.

Augusta High School.

INSTRUCTION will commence at this Institution on the 15th of April next, under the superintendance of Professor ALLEN late of the Seminary at Cazanovia, New York, assisted by his sister Miss R. CLIFFORD ALLEN who is now at the head of the Female Department in that Seminary. Both of these individuals are highly distinguished as teachers, and the Trustees consider themselves fortunate in being able to commence instruction under so favorable auspices.

In the MALE DEPARTMENT will be taught all the branches of learning necessary to fit young men for College, or qualify them for the business of life, including instruction not only in the ancient languages, but also in French, Spanish, Italian and German.

In the FEMALE DEPARTMENT instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries in the Country, including the modern languages—painting—drawing and the ornamental branches of education.

Board may be had at a reasonable rate a few rods from the school. Applications *for admission* to be made on or before the 1st day of April next to either of the following named gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution — viz. Hon. Reuel Williams, John Potter, James Hall, Doct. Cyrus Briggs, Elias Craig, jr., Allen Lambard, and James L. Child.

By order of the Trustees,

JAMES L. CHILD,
Sec'y of Aug. H. School.

Augusta, March 7, 1836. 3w7

Leavitt's Rheumatic Liniment.

This Liniment has been in private use for three years, and has never failed of affording relief wherever it has been used, which fact has induced the proprietor to offer it for sale.

All he has to say in favor of it, has been said in the above paragraph, and he now offers it to the public for what it is, in and of itself. If it is of utility, it will stand without recommendation; if not, they will not impart healing virtues.

The above may be obtained of his authorized Agents, by the dozen or single, or of him at the Store of EUSTIS & LEAVITT, Dixfield, Me. and of Traders generally.

Agents.—William C. Mitchell & Co. Corner of Union & Middle Streets, Portland, Maine. Pratt & King, 28, India Street, head of Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. C. LEAVITT, Jr. *Proprietor.*

For Sale by DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop.

To the Wool Growers.

100 lbs. of WOOL TWINE just received and for sale by JOS. G. MOODY.

Augusta, January 15, 1836.

Hallowell Female High School.

MISS PAINE and MISS WEBB will commence their Spring Term, on the first Monday in April next.

Spanish, French, and Mezzotinto Shading taught.

Hallowell, Feb. 18, 1836.

Notice.

The Copartnership existing between the subscribers is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to Daniel Carr, and those having demands against the firm to present them to him for settlement.

DANIEL CARR,
JOHN R. SHAW.

Winthrop, Feb. 24, 1836.

Clover Seed.

The subscriber has for sale CLOVER SEED ot the growth of the year 1834 and '35, by the cask or retail. JAMES FILLEBROWN.

Readfield Corner, March 14, 1836. tf.7.

For Sale or to Let,

The thorough bred Improved Durham Short Horned Bull *Maine Denton*, 6 years old next May, of a pleasant disposition, and a good stock getter.

Also, the Bull *Goldfinder*, 7-8 improved blood, two years old this spring,

Also, the Stallion horse *Boliver*, five years old next May. Said horse is of a good form and size, and is a descandant of the best bloods that have been introduced into this country.

THOMAS PIERCE.

Readfield, March 16, 1836.